Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and such other unsightly things. *Swift.*

COAL-MINE. *n. s.* [*coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

Springs are injurious to land, that flow from *coalmines.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COAL-PIT. *n. s.* [from *coal* and *pit.*] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a *coalpit.* *Woodward on Fossils.*

COAL-STONE. *n. s.* [*coal* and *stone.*] A sort of cannel coal. See COAL.

Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COAL-WORK. *n. s.* [*coal* and *work.*] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Felton.*

CO'ALERY. *n. s.* [from *coal.*] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine stalactitæ were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell *coalery.* *Woodward on Fossils.*

To COALE'SCE. *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to *coalesce*, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *coalesce.*] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

COALI'TION. *n. s.* [from *coalesco coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous constitences, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties. *Glanv. Scep.*

In the first *coalition* of a people, their prospect is not great: they provide laws for their present exigence and convenience. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses: without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

CO'ALY. *adj.* [from *coal.*] Containing coal.

Or *coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milton.*

COAPTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the size, shape, bigness, and *coaptation* of the several parts. *Boyle's Scep. Chym.*

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

To COA'RCT. *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Latin.]

1. To straighten; to confine into a narrow compass.
2. To contract power.

If a man *coarcts* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus *coarcted* or straightened himself so far. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COARCTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *coarct.*]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an interiour sound. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. Contraction of any space.

Straighten the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to beat below, or beyond the *coarctation.* *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Restraint of liberty.

Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one. *Bramh. against Hobbs.*

COARSE. *adj.*

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are molded. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

2. Not soft or fine: used of cloath, of which the threads are large.
3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.
4. Gross; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarser* tye of human law
That binds their peace. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished.

Praise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. Unaccomplished; unfinished by art or education.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill consort, and a *coarse* perfume,
Disgrace the delicacy of a feast. *Roscommon.*

A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows. *Otway's Orphan.*

From this *coarse* mixture of terrestrial parts,
Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts. *Dryden's Æn.*

CO'ARSELY. *adv.* [from *coarse.*]

1. Without fineness; without refinement.
2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarsely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Br. Vul. Err.*

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarsely* translated; but which yet retains some beauties of the author. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

CO'ARSENESS. *n. s.* [from *coarse.*]

1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or dearness. *Bacon.*

2. Roughness; want of fineness.
3. Grossness; want of delicacy.

'Tis with friends (pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration) as with dogs in couples; they should be of the same size. *L'Estrange, Fable* 25.

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

A base wild olive he remains;
The shrub the *coarseness* of the clown retains. *Garth's Ovid.*

5. Meanness; want of nicety.

Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the *coarseness* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleasure. *Addison on the War.*

COAST. *n. s.* [*coste*, Fr. *costa*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less waters.

He sees in English ships the Holland *coast.* *Dryden.*

2. It seems to be taken by *Newton* for side, like the French *coste.*

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coast*, of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that *coast* rather than any other *coast*, both at their incidence and at their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary situation of the *coast.* *Newton's Opt.*

3. *The* COAST *is clear.* A proverbial expression. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and seeing that the *coast* was clear, Zelmane dismissed Musidorus. *Sidney.*

The royal spy, when now the *coast* was clear,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen. *Dryden.*

To COAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land.

But steer my vessel with a steady hand,
And *coast* along the shore in sight of land. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The antients *coasted* only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To sail by; to sail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that shore. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The greatest entertainment we found in *coasting* it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and cornfields which lie on the borders of it. *Addison on Italy.*

CO'ASTER. *n. s.* [from *coast.*] He that sails timorously near the shore.

In our small skiff we must not launch too far;
We here but *coasters*, not discov'rers are. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

COAT. *n. s.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Italian.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a *coat* of mail, and the weight of the *coat* was five thousand shekels of brass. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 5.

The *coat* of many colours they brought to their father, and said, this have we found: know now whether it be thy son's *coat* or no. *Gen.* xxxvii. 30.

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in *coats*, was not easily brought to his book. *Locke.*

3. The habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excuseable, because many of his *coat*, in those times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

Men of his *coat* should be minding their pray'rs,
And not among ladies, to give themselves airs. *Swift.*

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal.

He clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain,
Or, as the snake, with youthful *coat* repaid; *Milton.*

And thought not much to clothe his enemies.
Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his oats, and it will make his *coat* lie fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

You have given us milk
In luscious streams, and lent us your own *coat*
In the winter's cold. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. Any tegument; tunick; or covering.

The eye is defended with four *coats* or skins. *Peacham.*

The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the *coats* of the eye. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

Amber is a nodule, invested with a *coat*, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*

6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whose *coat* armour richly are display'd
All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring. *Spenser.*
Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's *coat* one half is cut away. *Shakesp. Hen.* VI.
At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large
Their master's *coat* of arms and knightly charge. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overspread: as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.

The nurse had changed her note; for she was then muzzling and *coaxing* the child; that's a good dear, says she. *L'Estrange.*

I *coax!* I wheedle! I'm above it. *Farquhar's Recr. Officer.*

COAXER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *kopf*, Germ. the head or top.

COB. *n. s.* A sort of sea-fowl; called also *sea-cob.* *Philips.*

CO'BALT. *n. s.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call zaffir. *Woodward.*

Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalt* are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also zaffre and smalt. *Hill on Fossils.*

To COBBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.]

1. To mend any thing coarsely: used generally of shoes.

If you be out, sir, I can mend you. Why, sir, *cobble* you. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

They'll fit by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; making parties strong,
And feeble such as stand not in their liking,
Below their *cobbled* shoes. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from *cobbling* to fluxing. *L'Estr.*

2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauseous praises of the times:
Give thy base poets back their *cobbled* rhimes. *Dryden.*

Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *cobble.*]

1. A mender of old shoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the casting vote for the life of a criminal. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A clumsy workman in general.

What trade are you?—
Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler.* *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race;
As if what we esteem in *cobblers* base,
Would the high family of Brutus grace. *Dryd. Juv.*

CO'BIRONS. *n. s.* [*cob* and *iron.*] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as spits, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

COBI'SHOP. *n. s.* [*con* and *bishop.*] A coadjutant bishop.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BNUT. *n. s.* [*cob* and *nut.*]

1. See HAZEL, of which it is a species.
2. A boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN. *n. s.* [*cob*, head, and *swan.*] The head or leading swan.

I'm not taken
With a *cobswan*, or a high-mounting bull,
As foolish Leda and Europa were. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

CO'BWEB. *n. s.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]

1. The web or net of a spider.

The luckless Clarion,
With violent swift flight, forth carried
Into the cursed *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed, and *cobwebs* swept. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The spider went into the house of a burgher, and fell presently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. Any snare, or trap; implying insidiousness and weakness.

For he a rope of sand could twist,
As tough as learned Sorbonist;
And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for scull
That's empty, when the moon is full. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Chronology at best is but a *cobweb* law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æn.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small flies; but let wasps and hornets break through. *Swift.*

CO'COA. *n. s.* See CACAO.

COCCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from κοκκος, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *n. s.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouse.]

An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agreeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'CHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COCK. *n. s.* [cocc, Saxon; *coq*, French.]

1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 85.

True *cocks* o' th' game,
That never ask for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that's a cause of quarrel. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearless *cock.* *Thomson's Spring.*

2. The male of any small birds.

He was confirmed in this by observing, that calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen, *cock* sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart Scrib.*

3. The weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanoes spout,
'Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks!* *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop.

When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsy,
I have retir'd me to a wasteful *cock*,
And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glass. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 16.

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the *cock.* *Pope's Dunc.*

5. The notch of an arrow.
6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [From *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking.]

With hasty rage he snatch'd
His gunshot, that in holsters watch'd,
And bending *cock*, he levell'd full
Against th' outside of Talgol's skull. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

A seven-shot gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the *cock* a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grew.*

7. A conquerour; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is grown the *cock* of the club since he left us. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 130.

My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool;
But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the school. *Swift.*

8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were carousing 'till the second *cock.* *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
He begins at curfew, and goes 'till the first *cock.* *Shakesp.*

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take view of all sized *cocks*, barges, and fisherboats hovering on the coast. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

The fishermen that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *cop.*]

As soon as the dew is off the ground spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side: then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks.* *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. [From the comb of the cock.]

You may see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in